/379 cont./

S 369 [262] Only food seems to have undergone only slight improvement: the couscous of millet or rice (a little fish or meat during periods of abundance) are basic in their diet. Bread, rarely eaten during the meal, is reserved for children; it takes the place of cake. Water remains the essential S [271] [273] drink of the Moslem; water, palm wine (during the harvest), and grape wine (on feast days) are consumed by the non-SR [273] Islamized None.

The frugal housewife profits from the proximity of the S 369 241 438 escale for /380/ the daily sale in the market of the products of her personal garden. She cultivates tomatoes, beans, pumpkins, and okra. At Keur-Issa-Bambara she has tried, with greater or lesser success, to cultivate potatoes and salad greens; the gathering of mangoes also procures a little profit for her. When the harvest from the garden is exhausted, the S [372] collection of dead wood which she will take to sell in the market in the form of little bundles will yield a few coins for her.

In parallel fashion, the husband-cultivator harvests on a plot of his lougan products that are easy to sell on the Thiès market; at Keur-Issa-Bambara he lays out flooded rice-fields and cultivates the sweet potato and manioc, part of which is S SR 369 438 offered to the clientele of the escale.

During the dry season the None principally works at gathering palmyra leaves; they will be sold, as bundles of [314] thatch, for making roofs for the huts of the urban quarters; [342] after the harvest he carries dried groundnut leaves to the city [231] for fodder for the little horses harnessed to the taxicabs.

S SR 369 234 438 Despite the ready sale that can be made with cattle, they are not very numerous. When the epizootic diseases have spared them, they give an appreciable profit to their owner through the sale of milk. At Tiali, the only herd in the village, which contains about 30 animals, belongs to a S SR F [239] [465] single breeder. It is guarded by Peul shepherds who lead it to graze in the neighboring woodlands. The morning milk and the calves belong to the owner; the evening milk goes

/421 cont./
*511 said, it is the best stimulant to counteract the effects of
[276] undernourishment.

There are three categories of "routine" expenses, those that we noted from day to day, which we still have to mention. They hold our attention less, because in a way they are obligatory. They are those relating to fuel, illumination, and the upkeep of clothing, laundry (Table XII).

[372] The most important one, in terms of the sums that it is necessary to devote to it, is fuel: wood and charcoal. It ordinarily represents 6 to 7% of the small incomes, then becomes smaller, decreasing as the income increases.

[354] By contrast, the percentage of the expenses devoted to illumination, much less important, does not show any great variation from one income to another, because there are various means of illumination, from the candle to the oil and electric lamps, not forgetting the battery lamp. The more modern the illumination is, the more onerous it becomes. It is modern to the degree that the incomes increase, just as a more comfortable dwelling, where there is a greater number of rooms to illuminate, corresponds to the increase in incomes.

As for the expenses devoted to the laundry of the family linen, they are proportional to the number of persons making up this family. Sometimes the portage expenses for the water,
[271] which is also used in the kitchen, are added to them. Otherwise it would not be necessary to include the column "Water" in Table XII.

This concludes the survey of the principal routine expenses of our 43 families. For nearly half of them, totaling the percentages in proportion to the incomes obtained, we reach or exceed the figure 100. Nevertheless it is not enough to be fed and to have one's linen washed. Other expenses will have to figure, little or much, in the budget of these families. This is when the deficits are going to increase in very great proportions.